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Keep in touch with home by having the

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TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914.

If, by taking advantage of the right to vote, a few people control the many who do not vote, the many have no right to complain.

Richmond.

The first issue of the monthly municipal magazine to be issued by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce is just from the press. This morning begins the trial in Richmond of an experiment which has proved a success in other cities, and will prove a success here. The magazine, printed on calendar book paper, is bound with a cover which is a work of art. The contents tell of Richmond's advantages, the work done and the work to be done, and of the people who are doing it. A copy of this magazine should be in the hands of every one interested in the progress of Richmond.

Another reason we are glad we live in grand old Virginia instead of in New York is that we do not have to choose between T. R. and the same old Bill for Governor.

Either True or Labeled.

President Davison, of the State Federation of Labor, has made definite charges of corruption on the part of magistrates of Virginia. He has called them by name and accused them of selling certificates enabling parents and children to violate the State child labor laws.

The charge is the sale at 50 cents each of permits to children under legal age. This is bribery pure and simple. It is a sale of the magistracy office. It is a crime against the State, against honesty, against childhood. The severest penalty on the statute books is not too severe.

The charges are made by a responsible person. The names of the accused are called. Either crimes have been committed or President Davison is a liar. Thorough investigations by the State Department of Labor and by the Commonwealth's attorneys of the counties affected are in order. The matter cannot rest where it is.

The death of Justice Lurton gives the State irreconcilable another opportunity to oppose President Wilson's nomination.

Audacity in Politics.

In the slang of the street, you "have to hand it to" Billy Sulzer, thrown out of New York's gubernatorial chair by Tammany, and elected to the New York Assembly by the faithful East Siders.

Billy has developed the most adamant political nerve in sight. He is going to try to oppose T. R., or at least has signified willingness so to do, in the matter of the Progressive nomination for Governor of New York.

No one ever doubted that Sulzer has more than his supply of effrontery; gall is the better word. But that he seems willing for a tilt with Roosevelt is not short of amazing. Yet the story is verified that, if Roosevelt accepts the nomination, it will be to keep Sulzer out of it.

It is said the American people love audacity in politics. If that is the case, Billy stands an 18-carat chance to be President of these United States.

"Criminally Negligent."

One simple conclusion that can be drawn from a mere cursory reading of the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the looting of the New Haven Railroad system is that there are men now walking the earth in personal liberty who should be behind prison bars.

The finest railroad property in the United States is a wreck. That wreck was brought about by gross mismanagement, by dishonest manipulation, by stock speculation and gambling, by criminal negligence on the part of directors. Out of the wreck some men secured fortunes, while the stockholders lost their lives. The directors, the commission declares, should be made civilly and criminally liable for the losses. The losers should make them disgorge.

the district attorneys should put the guilty in stripes.

This is but justice. What of the lesson? Just now the United States Senate is wrestling with the House antitrust bills. These bills would prevent a repetition of the New Haven steal. They would make such bold burglaries extremely difficult of operation, if not impossible. In the light of events, is it strange that President Wilson and the country should scrutinize carefully the affiliations of those who would prevent the passage of those bills? Is it strange that the country should place little faith in the objections of certain big business interests and demand the passage of the bills?

The wreck of a great railway system will not be without good results if it is followed by such punishment to the financial buccaners as to serve as a terrible warning to others of their kidney, and by the passage of legislation which will make forever impossible some of the worst features of the piracy.

With the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission public in all its details, it will be surprising indeed if the last feeble objection to trust legislation now be choked in the throats of the objectors. The directors of the New Haven were criminally negligent; it is inconceivable that the United States Senate will be so, as it will be if it do not enact proper preventive legislation now.

Mrs. Oelrichs is not the only woman who knows how demoralizing present styles are, but she is one of the few to not upon her knowledge.

The Dust in Your Eye.

Yesterday you went to supper—or, if you are fashionable, to dinner—with several grains of dust in your eye, and a few cuss words out of your system. Maybe you have managed to get most of the dust out by this time, and maybe you have not. But no matter. In all probability you will come home again to-night or to-morrow night with more of it. If your prayers should be answered and a breeze should come up you are sure to swap the prickly heat of your body for the prickly dust in your eye.

Thursday the primary election to name members of the Administrative Board will be held.

See the connection? No? It is very simple. Between the minute piece of gravel which is making you rub your eye—as you should not, for that does no good—and the Administrative Board primary there is a very close connection. The dust blows into your eye because there is your eye to receive it, the wind to blow it and the dust to be blown into it. The dust is there because the Street Cleaning Department has not removed it. The Street Cleaning Department has not removed it because the Street Cleaning Department is inefficient. It is inefficient because its officials are city politicians rather than city street cleaners. They are city politicians because their jobs are dependent, not upon efficiency, but upon the favor of the higher-ups. Their "bread and butter," as Street Superintendent Cohn, aptly styles it, depends upon working for the re-election of the incumbent higher-ups, and a man's bread and butter is worth working for. Therefore, Superintendent Cohn, who should be working to keep the dust out of your eye, is working to re-elect the incumbents, and frankly says so.

This little homily is now complete. We leave it to you to make the application—and to keep the dust out of your eye after you have once picked it out.

All the advice to take a vacation at home is not nearly so effective as the silent advice of a man's bank book.

We All Need "Candy."

John D. Rockefeller recently has been breaking his long-time canon by giving children on his estate 6 cents—one to spend for candy and the other five to save. When some one asked him why he repealed his tenet of "save your pennies," he replied that children must have candy sometimes.

So must other people, adults and poor men, Mr. Rockefeller and all men of predatory wealth.

That is, we need it figuratively. If all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, all acquisition and no spending brings gray hairs, unpopularity and an arid imagination before a man has reached half-way into his fifties.

Some candy must go with the saving, otherwise the savor leaves existence, and we do time on a dreary treadmill. John D. undoubtedly has cleaned this bit of wisdom at last. He has discovered that accumulation is not all there is of life. Likely he is willing to concede now that if he had had a little more fun as he went along, and not quite so much stench chasing of the dollar, he wouldn't have had to make the fortune of several doctors. He also would have had that inward glow that comes from letting go once in a while, whether as a child eating candy or a Croesus chasing a golf ball across the links.

We hope those good people who have been so industriously quoting Mr. Rockefeller's admonition to parsimony-plus now will take heed of his advice to go out occasionally between the acts and romp.

"The President proposes, but occasionally the Senate disposes," says the Washington Herald. When?

The value of advertising is appreciated by the suffragists, who will again visit the capital.

New increases in steel orders from the crops in insulating the minority party.

Subscribe to the ice fund to-day.

Wayside Chats With Old Virginia Editors

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot speaks of the statement in the Woman's Journal that three-year-old children are worked in Southern oyster packing-houses as preposterous. "It would take a child of that age ten hours to open one oyster," it says. Of course, the statement is preposterous. Has any one any idea what a journal expects to gain by such a ridiculous slander?

From Hampton comes more evidence of the splendid condition of Virginia banks. The banks of Hampton, Phoebus and York County show progress.

Speaking of banks, the Hanover Progress hints in the increase in Richmond's bank clearings evidence of Richmond's financial soundness. "Richmond's financial situation, it may be expected, will be much enhanced when the regional banks shall start operations," it says.

The town of Kenbridge is on a boom, according to the Free State News, of that place. "We are forging to do so as long as we receive the support and aid of the excellent and up-to-date farmers who are making the old County of Lunenburg. With the aid and support and prosperity of the farmers of the surrounding country a community can get anywhere."

Some of the newspapers of Virginia do not take kindly to Congressman Flood's Fourth of July eulogy of Tammany Hall and Boss Murphy. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot suggests that they should be more respectful, adding that if he was not, "he was badly off in his estimate of the sentiment of his Virginia constituents," when he said they should be more respectful to Tammany and its leaders.

Speaking for the people of the western part of the Tenth Virginia District, the Staunton Leader declares that Mr. Flood "missed his guess." Says the Leader: "Mr. Flood is from Appomattox, but he was presumably speaking for his district, which includes Augusta, Highland, Bath and Rockbridge Counties. He speaks of 'the people' if there are any appreciable number of Democrats in these parts who agree with Mr. Flood in his praise of Tammany and its corrupt boss, Charles Murphy. They certainly keep low in the grass. Surely in this instance, we fear our amiable Representative overreached himself, or else hoped that his vote would not carry from the New York wigwag to the fields of old Virginia."

The Covington Dispatch declares that words of praise for Murphy from this distinguished Representative from Virginia are no more than natural. For our part we cannot agree with that. We were very much surprised at the tenor of his remarks, which were a qualified endorsement of Tammany Hall and of Charles Murphy. The Dispatch says, too, that Congressman Flood must have been misquoted when he so strongly endorsed Murphy and his methods.

The Irvington Citizen on more than one occasion has made statements about the Times-Dispatch that it is well known to be untrue. In last week's issue it made another that it does know to be untrue. "The Richmond Times-Dispatch," it says, "continues to berate the Virginia Senators because they do not stop thinking for themselves and their people, because puppets and support every policy and act of the Wilson administration. That organ of antipathy has misrepresented the Senators and makes another Ninth District post-office and whooped up Congressman Carter Class, who, all Washington knows, meddled in and muddled post-office matters out of his district. The Times-Dispatch has never berated Virginia Senators. The Times-Dispatch has not misrepresented the Senators, and challenges the Citizen to produce a single instance of misrepresentation, taking care to tell the truth, and to be able to prove it. The Times-Dispatch has not whooped it up for Carter Class. It has scarcely mentioned that gentleman's name editorially since it first began discussing Virginia patronage matters. Neither all Washington nor the Virginia Citizen nor any one else knows that Congressman Class has been mentioned in the Ninth District. We have already denounced others to give a single instance. We now challenge the Citizen."

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions from Leading Newspapers.

"Overworked" Congressmen.

Did anybody ever hear of a Congressman's refusing a re-nomination because he had been overworked? The World never did.

Some of the statesmen in Washington who are bewailing the fate that keeps them in session after they had planned to adjourn may have forgotten that the average American has to work about twelve months in every year. If he adjourns, he goes hungry.

It is no worse for Congress to have to work than for the rest of us to have to work. Besides, the remedy is at hand. The Congressmen themselves. If they would finish the business in hand and clean up the desk, they could quit—New York World.

Blue Mondays.

It is getting to be that many persons hardly dare look at the Monday morning issues of the newspapers for fear of seeing the death through violence of some friend. The catalogue of slain persons has become such a fixed feature that one marvels how people can be so careless.

Yesterday morning the newspapers chronicled the death of eighteen persons in automobile accidents alone, while others were perhaps mortally wounded and a score more were badly hurt. Then there were deaths from drowning either of swimmers or of those who go down to rivers and lakes in boats without being foolproof. The toll reached a record. The English take their pleasures sadly. We take ours in deadly fashion. There is no excuse for this recklessness. Human life is of more account than a few minutes saved by putting on extra speed or the joy of seeing the world whizz by while the boat is rocked. We bring these things on ourselves by our supineness. The annual violent deaths in this country are more than ever occurred in a modern battle. We have 10,000 homicides a year and several times that many accidental deaths.

It all means that we must take more precautions. Unless we are willing to quit life cheerfully and to slay others with composure, and until the latter resign themselves willingly to their fate, it is incumbent on us to take more precautions. We want to sacrifice life for nothing. Yet every one of those mentioned who went to their death on Sunday was killed with the joy of life and ought to have lived long and useful lives. Do you take life for nothing? May your turn next.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Voice of the People

Mr. Roosevelt Resigns.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—The rupture between Colonel Roosevelt and ex-President Taft staged, for the moment, a new political organization, with the Colonel as supreme leader.

With great tact, consummate skill and immense resources, Mr. Roosevelt waged a cruel campaign against his former friend and the great party which had so highly honored him. He succeeded in defeating Judge Taft by dividing the Republican party and thereby electing a Democratic President in the person of Mr. Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Roosevelt, with a strong personality and a peculiar backing of dissatisfied voters, was able to gratify a deep-seated revenge against his political enemy, and, from later developments, seems to have been his controlling motive.

During the Roosevelt administration the writer was captivated, and trapped, in a measure, by the patriotic utterances on public questions of this versatile gentleman, who adopted new-fangled theories of government, including the catchy "initiative and referendum," which furnished plausible argument as a panacea for all our troubles at the birth of the new party.

The tone of Mr. Roosevelt's resignation as an editor of the Outlook, and his Pittsburgh speech, are in marked contrast with the very able productions of a few years ago.

Mr. Roosevelt has undergone a change concerning trusts and monopoly which his friends cannot understand. He has recently "keynoted" at Pittsburgh recently taken as a skeleton platform of the Progressive party (see Outlook, July 11, 1914).

"First, we cannot and do not want to destroy all corporations; we must have large units to do our work."

"Second, we cannot make every man count on every other man; we cannot go back to 1850; still less to 1850."

"Third, we cannot destroy monopoly by attacking all forms of concentration, whether monopoly or not."

"Fourth, we cannot destroy monopoly by attacking its legal form. We must find out and take away the real economic basis of monopoly, which is a very different thing."

"Fifth, we can get no effective results through the courts, with their slow and restricted procedure."

The mind is so confused by the vagueness of the language that it is utterly impossible to deduce a remedy, or to remove the economic basis of monopoly, without discussing both its legal and practical forms. And, furthermore, the language is inconsistent. The author's meaning that we must place him in the neutral zone of monopoly and trusts, because if the larger unit is destroyed, the smaller unit of monopoly are essential to handle the ratio of business increase since 1850, then what shall be done with the still larger unit in 1914?

He seems to like the language of foreign rulers, and may not only glimpse a "third term," but a crown of the new empire ruled by Theodore "the First."

The resignation of Mr. Roosevelt was very courteously accepted by Dr. Lyman Abbott, and these significant lines appear in the last paragraph:

"But history has abundantly demonstrated the truth that no man can be both the leader of a great political party and an editor of an independent journal. The demands of the political campaign and of the editorial office are inconsistent."

The writer would rather praise Mr. Roosevelt as a great American than see his faults as a scheming, ambitious politician. He is a great leader of his countrymen, once the popular idol of the nation, become the victim of designing flatterers, who expect to gain personal triumphs through him, even at the risk of his final ruinous defeat.

W. H. GUNN.

Norfolk, Va., July 11, 1914.

Queries and Answers

Old Violin.

Please tell me whether a violin having a label "Giovanni Paolo Maggini, Brescia 1656" would be valuable.

CHITTY EXAMINER.

It would be of value if genuine. The chance against this is at least 100 to 1, so great is the number of imitations of all the famous old violins.

Population.

What is the world's total population by races? J. J. MREE.

White, 600,000,000; yellow and brown, 655,000,000; black, 150,000,000; red, 15,000,000.

Rivers in Civilization.

What river has been most significant in the development of human race? The members of our literary club disagree on the answer. MRS. N. O.

The members may well disagree. Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, said to have all the waters of Israel? This is exactly the sort of question that fits a literary club, but it may not be undertaken in the Query Column.

Gordian Knot.

Please tell me what was the "Gordian knot." R. F. JAMES.

Gordius, a King of Phrygia Major, had been elevated from the condition of a plowman. He placed in the temple of Apollo his old harness, so tied up that it seemed safe to offer the mastery of the world to him who could untie it. Alexander represented to him the knot and he, in a moment, have made the attempt, and then to have cut the knot with his sword.

Iron and Gold.

Is it known what is the usual waste of iron per acre on farm lands? It is known what is the total amount of the gold now in the world?

THOMAS WADE.

An issue of the Park Lane Express some time ago in London calculates the total waste of iron on English farms at about two pounds per acre per year. This would probably do as well for America as any other calculation. The total amount of gold now in the world is estimated to be sufficient to form a pile about 24x24x20 feet.

Political.

Please tell me the vote by which Stuart was defeated for Congress in the Ninth District. B. B.

Stuart, 16,731; Sleep, 16,368.

In Memory of Justice Lurton.

(For The Times-Dispatch.) In the midst of joy and sorrow Grim death is on the wing, And to-day has been his mottow—Calls the radiant prince and king, For the brightest and the smallest Must go down to silent gloom. A grain of dusty matter, Within the tongueless tomb!

And the judge, with all his honors And the glory of his name, Must leave his law and judgments, Like poor mortals all the same, But if death has been his mottow And love has been his aim, He shall shine down the ages Through the templed aisles of fame! JOHN A. JOYCE.

Washington, D. C., July 13.

Dr. Brady's Health Talks

Should One Bathe in Hot Water?

From the hygienic standpoint, the recent dictum of the great English physician that people bathe too much nowadays, has much to corroborate it. To keep cool is a hygienic duty, but the bathing habit is of doubtful utility for this purpose.

There is no denying that a modern bathroom has a cool, tempting look these torrid days. It does seem as though a cool shower bath or a plunge in a cool water would make one comfortable for the rest of the day. But does it?

What regulates body temperature? The external environment—air, water, clothing? No. The body temperature is regulated by the nervous system, and the nervous system reacts in peculiar ways to external impressions.

For example, a cool or cold bath is stimulating to the nervous system. The touch of the cold water arouses the delicate nerve terminals in the skin, these send a message to the heat-regulating centres in the medulla, and a hurry-up call goes out to the surface blood-vessels and to all the organs of the body. The result is a more active circulation and increased warmth. This is why a cold shower, like a drink of liquor or a cigarette, simply creates a desire for another.

The Scientific Solution.

On the other hand, one hardly craves a hot bath in warm weather. It leaves the body relaxed and limp and encourages profuse and continuous perspiration. Still, it is obvious that the human skin, hampered in its work of elimination by clothing, requires washing at more frequent intervals in summer than in winter.

The reasonable solution of the problem is a matter of science. We should neither practice stimulation of an already overworked skin, nor should we further relax an already dripping membrane. The happy mean is the thing. A tepid bath, at or about body warmth, taken as often as may be for cleanliness. This leaves one refreshed, yet not due for a reaction or an all-day soak.

The remedy may test this idea for himself by trying the suggestion for a day or two upon his face. Cold water brings a reactionary flush and warmth to the face; hot water leaves it relaxed and perspiring; tepid water refreshes.

Questions and Answers.

Smoker asks: Is there any pipe tobacco which contains less nicotine or does less harm to the system than ordinary brands?

Reply: Some tobaccos contain much larger quantities of nicotine than others. But there is good reason to doubt whether any nicotine is present in tobacco smoke. Practically there is no choice between brands, so far as effects upon the health are concerned.

B. B. P. writes: I am a baseball player, and the doctor tells me I have a small inguinal hernia. He urges me to be operated on. I am a nervous, family have died of heart disease, and I fear the anesthetic. Could it be done under cocaine?

Reply: The fact that others in your family have been diseased is of little consequence in estimating the condition of your heart. Yes, the operation can be done under a local anesthetic, is often performed under novocain.

Dr. Brady will answer all questions pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered by these columns; if not it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Brady will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address all letters to Dr. William Brady, care of The Times-Dispatch.

What Was News Fifty Years Ago

From the Richmond Dispatch July 14, 1864.

The public mind was happily affected yesterday by the news from Maryland, that by a Washington paper of the 10th instant. It seemed that the Confederate force has advanced quietly and almost without opposition many miles into the enemy's territory, destroying railroads and bridges, and levying contributions upon the people at will. This invasion has created intense excitement in Washington.

As to the Confederate raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, the latest news we have is through the papers, just received, and it is to the effect that a body of troops drawn up to oppose the Confederate advance was defeated, and driven back in confusion. When Northern papers admit this much we may be sure that the victory was decisive and complete.

In front of Petersburg yesterday the usual shelling was kept up, but no serious damage resulted. Otherwise the situation was quiet.

The fights in the Maryland invasion, in which the Confederates were so successful, were at Monocacy and Frederick. General Lew Wallace was in command of the Federal forces.

A dispatch from Winchester says a body of Confederate troops is between Harrisburg and Baltimore, that Harry Gilmore, with his command, is at Gunpowder Bridge, and that Bradley Johnson is operating at Annapolis Junction, between Baltimore and Washington.

Mosby has made another dashing raid, this time on Duffield's Depot, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, six miles west of Harper's Landing. Mosby's demand, he surrendered unconditionally. Eighty prisoners, forty horses and numerous supplies were captured.

The heaviest bond ever given by a public officer in Virginia went on record in the States Court yesterday, when Henry K. Ellyson, Esq., executed his official bond, in the penalty of \$1,500, for the faithful performance of his duties as sheriff of the city of Richmond. His sureties were Messrs. Charles Campbell, A. F. Harvey, Thomas H. Wynne, Jesse F. Keese, Alfred King, Thomas J. Evans, John P. Reznault, Jackson B. Wood, William B. Jones, William A. Richmond, Thos. Chalkley and E. Oatright. The aggregate unnumbered wealth of the sureties was estimated at \$8,000,000.

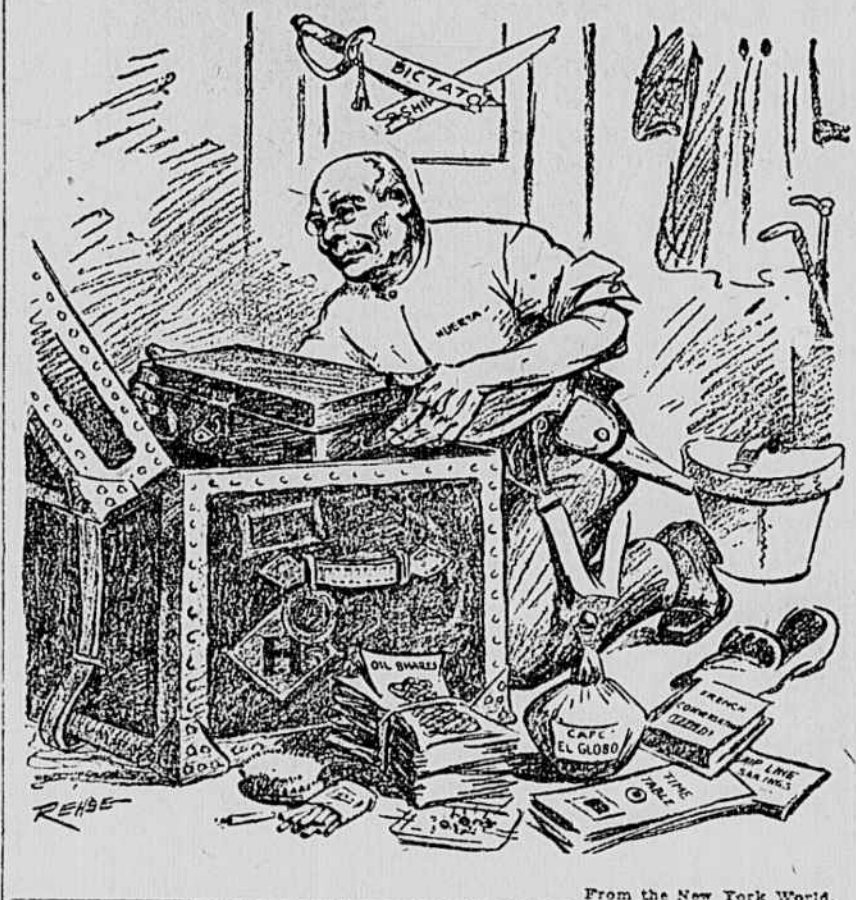
An advertisement in a Washington paper reads as follows: "The personal estate of the rebel General Robert Lee, which was seized at Arlington and condemned by the United States District Court, will be sold in this city on the 10th instant by order of the Marshal. The articles to be sold comprise every description of household furniture, besides oil paintings, engravings and almost every variety of ornaments, some of them very rare and valuable."

A portion of General Fitz Lee's command engaged in a lively skirmish with a part of Gregg's Cavalry Division near Lee's Mill, in Prince George County, yesterday. Lee's men drove the Federal skirmishers in, and captured thirty-three prisoners, including two commissioned officers, and thirty privates.

Jackson B. Wood and William H. Pleasants yesterday qualified as deputies to the sheriff of Richmond. Pleasants is a native of this city, and Wood is a native of Maryland.

PACKING UP

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS.



From the New York World.

About Gray Hair

BY LILLIAN RUSSELL.

(Copyright, 1914, by Lillian Russell.)

Although gray hair, of that beautiful silvery shade so seldom seen, is most attractive, especially when framing a youthful looking face, most men and all women object strongly to what is commonly termed "grizzly" hair, that blending of dark and white, which gives an old appearance without the dignity which silver white hair always bestows.

Now, unless premature grayness is hereditary, no one should be troubled with fading hair till fifty or after. Provided the hair is kept properly groomed, shampooed regularly, and the scalp given from five to ten minutes' massage every night.

Among the most common causes of grayness, and also of falling hair, is dandruff, and before attempting to restore the color, when this is the case, all traces of it must be removed. A pomade made of mixing one dram of precipitated sulphur, twenty-four grains of salicylic acid, and sufficient white vaseline to make three ounces should be well rubbed into the scalp every night till the dandruff has entirely disappeared. After this a little bay rum should be massaged into the scalp every other night for three or four weeks. This will restore the scalp to its original healthy condition.

Yellow vaseline, rubbed into the roots of the hair will often arrest grayness in the early stages. The vaseline should be applied three times a week and well massaged into the scalp. Any superfluous grease should be wiped off the hair after the massage with an old silk handkerchief. This process, though slow, is always effective.

Lillian Russell's Answers.

Mrs. W. J.: I am sorry I cannot give you an internal remedy for reducing flesh, but I do not believe in internal remedies for any beauty ill. They are sometimes dangerous, and may ruin the complexion. It seems to me the only safe cures for obesity. If you send me a stamped, addressed envelope I shall gladly send you the dietary for reducing flesh, the rolling exercises for reducing the hips, and the Epsom salt solution. The Epsom salt are used externally for reducing flesh.

Ethel: I cannot give you a formula for the green soap. This article may be found in any drug store. It is a soft yellow paste and is used as a soap. It is really soft soap. I am sorry I cannot give you the name of a brand through the column.

Lillian R.: There is nothing that will make the nose smaller.

Margaret: There is nothing prettier for a girl of your age than to wear your hair in a braid or braids down your back. Don't try to look older than you are. Why do you try to part your hair in the centre, bringing it back softly from the face and braiding your hair in two braids, putting a ribbon around your head. This is a girlish way of fixing the hair, and it is cool in the summer. A bow of ribbon fastened at the back is pretty. Or part your hair in the centre and braid with curl at the end. If you will dampen your hair with a little water, then do the ends up in kid curls, it will make a soft, natural looking curl. In the morning take the hair down, comb it out, and then curl it over your finger, holding it curled. This will stay in curl at least two days.

Louise: Blonde hair, in fact, hair of any shade, should not be washed oftener than once every two weeks. Brush your hair at night and massage the scalp. A good airing will do it a great deal of good. Go out in the fresh air, brush the hair, and let the air blow through it. The brushing will remove the dust and make your hair more fluffy.

Try It, Brothers.

Two men were talking of the hard times.

"Does your wife ever grieve because she threw over a wealthy man in order to marry you?" quothed Hal.

"Well, she started to once," was the reply, "but I cured her of it without delay."

"I wish you would tell me how," said Hal.

"I started right in grieving with her," replied the other, "and I grieved harder and longer than